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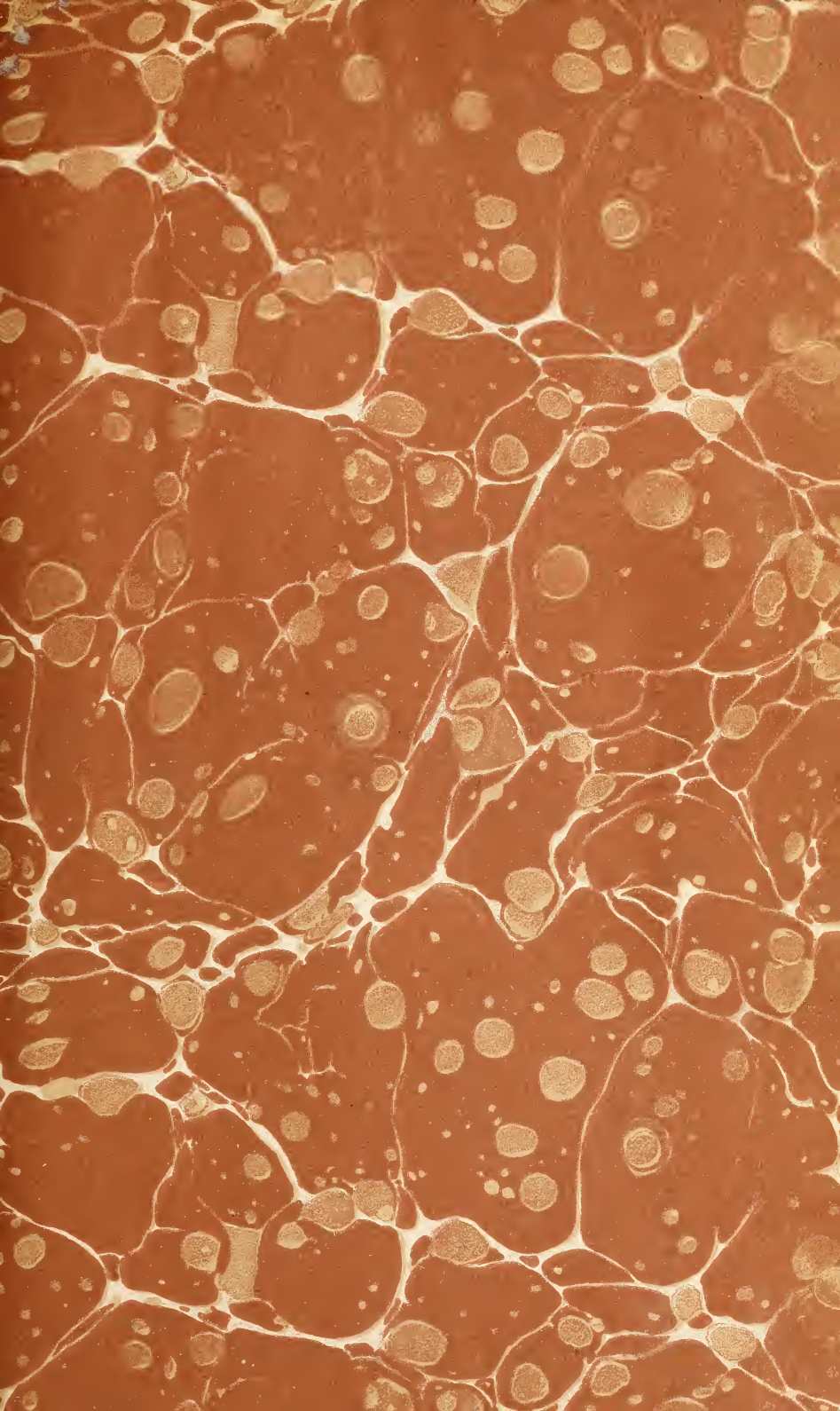
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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY.

A. D. MELVIN, CHIEF OF BUREAU.

SERVICE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., SEPTEMBER 15, 1910.

[This publication is designed to disseminate information and instructions to persons in the service of the Bureau of Animal Industry and to proprietors of establishments at which the federal meat inspection is conducted. It is not intended for general distribution to the public. A supply will be sent to each official in charge of a station or branch of the bureau service, who should promptly distribute copies to members of his force. A file should be kept at each station for reference.]

CHANGES IN DIRECTORY.

The following changes have been made since those indicated in Service Announcements of August 15, 1910:

Meat Inspection Inaugurated.

- 2HH. Armour & Co., 310-314 West Bay street, Jacksonville, Fla.
- 2AF. Armour & Co., Third and Iowa streets, Dubuque, Iowa.
- 3PP. Swift & Co., 100-102 North Sixth street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
- 19Q. The Cudahy Packing Company, 153d street and Brook avenue, New York, N. Y.
- 20P. The Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co. of America, 121 State street, New Haven, Conn.
- 795. The National Butter Company, 1551 Merwin avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

Meat Inspection Discontinued.

- 101. Antonio L. Mello, 360 Brightman street, Fall River, Mass.
- *132C. Levatinsky Bros., 16 Brighton Abattoir, Brighton, Mass.
- 168. Charles W. Shaw Company, 117 Cheapside street, Baltimore, Md.
- 248A. The Southern Cotton Oil Company, Gretna, La.
- *365. Fried & Reineman Packing Co., Spring Garden avenue and Filbert street, Pittsburg, Pa.
- *773. El Reno Packing and Provision Company, North Commercial street, El Reno, Okla.

Change in Firm Name.

- *204. The C. Kalbitzer Packing Company, 4128 Water street, Wheeling, W. Va., instead of C. Kalbitzer & Son.

*Conducts slaughtering.

Change in Firm Address.

498 { S. A. Pumphrey & Co. } 217-219 Astor street, Newark, N. J., instead of
 { Newark Packing Company } 10 Crawford street.

New Station.

Clayton, N. Y. (Canadian import and export inspection).

Stations Discontinued.

El Reno, Okla.

Watertown, N. Y.

Changes in Officials in Charge.

Dr. John F. Deadman, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., instead of Dr. W. S. Lyons.

Dr. O. E. Lindburg, care Reiland Packing Company, Grand Rapids, Wis., instead of Dr. W. H. Meadors.

Change of Addresses of Officials in Charge.

Dr. H. H. George, 402 Federal Building, Indianapolis, Ind., instead of care Kingan & Co. (Limited).

Dr. W. E. Howe, 339 Railway Exchange Building, Denver, Colo., instead of room 320, Quincy Building.

Dr. F. E. Murray, 824 McIntyre Building, Salt Lake City, Utah, instead of room 21, Eagle Block.

Dr. A. E. Rishel, 504 Post-Office Building, Los Angeles, Cal., instead of P. O. Box 471, Station C.

Name Added to Address List.

Dr. W. S. Corlis, Clayton, N. Y.

Names Removed from Address List.

Dr. J. C. Burneson, Louisville, Ky.

Dr. G. G. Grundy, El Reno, Okla.

Dr. A. R. Van Luven, Watertown, N. Y.

Interstate Inspection of Cattle and Horses.

The following stations should be added to the list of those given in the Bureau Directory of July 20, 1910, at which interstate inspection of cattle and horses for contagious, infectious, or communicable diseases is conducted:

Buffalo, N. Y.; Cincinnati, Ohio; Cleveland, Ohio; Detroit, Mich.; El Paso, Tex.; Indianapolis, Ind.; Los Angeles, Cal. (Dr. W. M. MacKellar); Louisville, Ky. (Dr. J. E. Cloud); Milwaukee, Wis.; Pittsburg, Pa.; Portland, Me.; South St. Paul, Minn.

Cooperative Work with Kentucky in Sheep Scabies Eradication.

Dr. A. J. Payne has been detailed to Frankfort, Ky., for the purpose of cooperating with the State Live Stock Sanitary Board in the control and eradication of sheep scabies in Kentucky.

INSTRUCTIONS CONCERNING MEAT INSPECTION.

The Use of Saltpeter in Fresh Meats.

(File No. 75.)

The Department regards saltpeter as a curing agent and not as a condiment. Inspectors are therefore expected to see that it is not used in products which are labeled "Fresh," such as, for example, "Fresh Pork Sausage."

Export Meat-Inspection Stamps.

(File No. 151.)

Export meat-inspection stamps should be used consecutively and so reported on the I. D. Forms 116 and 121. Whenever they are not so used these reports should show the disposition of the intervening stamps.

RIDDING PACKING HOUSES OF RATS.

(File No. 135.)

Attention has previously been called to the great desirability of eliminating rats from packing houses and their environs, and at some stations excellent work in this direction has been carried out. Recently the Biological Survey of the Department of Agriculture, upon the request of this Bureau, detailed an expert to visit a number of establishments, the object being to observe methods now in use and to suggest plans for ridding packing houses of rats. It seems desirable at this time to inform inspectors and packing-house managers of the conclusions reached in order that effective methods may be applied at all establishments.

Rat-Proof Construction.

The first and most important step in getting rid of rats is to destroy their harbors or nesting places. As is generally known, rats will burrow in the walls and floors of packing houses, and they are usually found in large numbers beneath the floors of cattle pens, alleyways, sheds, and platforms, especially if the floors of these are of wood laid directly on the ground. Wherever possible wooden floors should be replaced by brick or block pavements laid on cement or by concrete construction. Platforms should be built open in front and paved below. The walls of chill rooms, both outer and inner, should be of rat-proof material, and the space between the walls should be guarded against rats by wire screens at the top and at each floor. All sewer openings, air flues, and windows through which rats might enter should be screened. Feed bins should be screened, and when baled hay is stored in barns this should be moved occasionally to break up rat nests. In many cases no doubt a great deal could be accomplished by joint action on the part of the inspectors and packing-house representatives in requesting the cooperation of the stock-yard officials in removing, in so far as possible, rat harbors in the neighborhood of packing houses.

It is very desirable for inspectors to call the attention of packing-house and stock-yard companies to the importance of rat-proofing buildings which are under construction or which are being planned.

Unless attention is given to measures such as those just mentioned, the methods of destruction recommended below will accomplish little in ridding houses of rats, as the rats that are caught will be constantly replaced from the nests which exist in poorly constructed walls or in sheds in the immediate vicinity of the packing houses.

Methods of Destroying Rats.

Aside from improving conditions by carrying out rat-proof construction and eliminating the rat harbors, there are several different methods of destroying rats.

Cats and dogs.—The best information indicates that cats are not efficient in large establishments. Dogs, on the contrary, have been used with considerable success. Small terriers are used. The plan generally followed is to have night watchmen report to headquarters the presence of rats in any chill room or compartment. The following day all rat holes but one in that compartment are closed. At night the rat catcher with his dogs goes to this room and quickly turns on the lights. One man watches the hole which has been left open while others rout the rats from their hiding places so that they may be killed by the dogs. A plan of this kind systematically pursued will meet with much success. There are, of course, many parts of establishments where dogs can not be used, and it should be understood that dogs must not be allowed to run at large in packing houses. It is reported that moist salt so affects the feet of dogs that after a while they will not enter rooms containing it.

Poison.—Poisons are not permitted in compartments where meats are stored or handled, but can be used to advantage in outhouses, sheds, etc., in the neighborhood of packing houses. Only persons of experience and judgment should be permitted to distribute poisoned bait, and they should be warned to use every precaution to prevent injury to stock. Barium carbonate is recommended as an effective poison for rats, and is regarded as preferable to strychnin, arsenic, and the more violent poisons. This can be applied in the form of a paste spread on buttered bread, or it can be mixed with oatmeal in the form of a paste, using 1 part of the barium carbonate to 8 parts of oatmeal by bulk.

Trapping.—Trapping is probably the most satisfactory method of destroying rats in packing houses. In certain establishments where careful attention has been given to trapping, large numbers of rats have been destroyed. The guillotine trap seems to be the most effective. There are a number of different varieties of this trap. The kind to be used will, of course, be selected by the packing-house management, but inspectors should advise the purchase of traps which will be least affected by the moisture and salt with which they will come in contact. The guillotine traps may be baited with cheese or oatmeal or almost any other grain. They are at times set without bait. In several of the packing houses cage traps have been employed successfully. They require careful handling to secure good results. The best baits for the cage traps are fish heads, fish entrails, fresh chicken heads, or pieces of ears of corn. Ordinary bread and butter and fresh corn bread may be used. If trapping is to be successful a large number of traps must be employed. Some large houses are now setting at least 300 traps each night. All traps should be frequently scalded and smoked to remove the odor of human hands.

Organization.

Each establishment should employ a skilled man who should be given full charge of the rat-catching work. The baiting, setting, and emptying of the traps and the handling of the dogs, if they are used, should be in this man's charge. He should keep a record of his work and note the number of rats destroyed daily by the different methods in use, such as the number caught by dogs, the number caught in guillotine traps, the number in cage traps, etc. Furthermore, it should be his duty to discover and destroy rat harbors in and around the packing house.

It is believed that the managers of packing establishments will gladly take up this matter, for, entirely aside from a question of sanitation, there can be no doubt that extensive pecuniary losses are caused by the depredations of rats.

Inspectors in charge are directed to report from time to time concerning the progress that is being made in ridding establishments of rats, and if at any time particular devices are found to be especially effective, a description of these should be forwarded with a statement of the results secured.

DEATH OF COL. S. R. BURCH.

With much regret announcement is made of the death of Col. S. R. Burch, Chief Clerk of the Department of Agriculture and formerly chief clerk of this Bureau, which occurred at Washington, D. C., on August 22, 1910.

INSPECTION AND TESTING OF ANIMALS FOR CANADA.

[File No. 6.]

All Bureau inspectors who may be called upon to indorse certificates of mallein tests applied by practicing veterinarians registered with the Bureau and authorized to test with mallein horses, mules, and asses intended for exportation to Canada are instructed to scrutinize carefully each mallein-test certificate, and to be careful to see that the chart is correctly filled in and the report made on the proper forms, i. e., certificates of mallein test, Form Q. D. 20, and report Form Q. D. 24; also that the time of taking temperatures, as well as the time of injection, is shown in the certificate.

* Under no circumstances should test certificates be indorsed unless the Bureau inspector is reasonably certain that the veterinarian presenting the same is duly registered with the Bureau and that he personally applied the test or tests.

A revised list of such registered veterinarians was published in Service Announcements dated December 15, 1909, and additions and removals have been made from time to time and announced in subsequent numbers of this publication.

The following changes have been made in the list of practicing veterinarians registered by the Bureau and authorized to inspect and test with mallein horses, mules, and asses intended for export to Canada:

Names Added to List.

Dr. Walter Beall, Vancouver, Wash.
 Dr. C. H. Fauks, Frazee, Minn.
 Dr. J. Otis Jacobs, 719 Sierra street, Reno, Nev.
 Dr. J. A. Logan, Bismarck, N. Dak.
 Dr. O. C. Selby, Redfield, S. Dak.
 Dr. J. F. Sylvester, Langdon, N. Dak.

Reinstated.

Dr. B. Harmon, Decorah, Iowa,

Resigned.

Dr. F. L. Cusack, Carrington, N. Dak.

SUBSTANCES PERMITTED FOR OFFICIAL DIPPING.

[File No. 149.]

Sheep.

The use of the following-named substances is permitted by the Department in the official dipping of sheep for scabies:

"*Cilobrac Dip*," a coal-tar creosote dip, manufactured for E. E. Bruce & Co., Omaha, Nebr. Dilution permitted, 1 gallon to not more than 69 gallons of water.

"*Richard's Tarbo Dip*," a coal-tar creosote dip, manufactured for the Minneapolis Drug Company, Minneapolis, Minn. Dilution permitted, 1 gallon to not more than 69 gallons of water.

"*Sanoc*," a coal-tar creosote dip, manufactured for the Formacone Company, Hudson Terminal Building, New York, N. Y. Dilution permitted, 1 gallon to not more than 70 gallons of water.

"*Sure Shot Dip and Disinfectant*," a coal-tar creosote dip, manufactured for the Monarch Chemical Company, Wichita, Kans. Dilution permitted, 1 gallon to not more than 71 gallons of water.

Sheep and Cattle.

The use of the following-named substance is permitted by the Department in the official dipping of sheep and cattle for scabies:

"*Black Leaf 40*," a nicotine dip, manufactured by the Kentucky Tobacco Product Company, Louisville, Ky. Dilution permitted: To make a solution containing 0.05 per cent of nicotine, use 1 pint of "*Black Leaf 40*" to not more than 120 gallons of water. To make a solution containing 0.07 per cent of nicotine, use 1 pint of "*Black Leaf 40*" to not more than $85\frac{3}{4}$ gallons of water.

Inspectors will not permit the use in official dipping of packages of these dips which are not labeled in accordance with the above specifications, nor will they permit the use in official dipping of any proprietary dip which does not bear the guaranty required of manufacturers by the regulations, B. A. I. Order 143 and amendments thereto, or which in any manner violates the provisions of said regulations or amendments.

PUBLICATIONS IN AUGUST.

[Publications intended for employees are sent in bulk to inspectors in charge at the different stations and no mailing list of individual employees is kept. Owing to the limited editions and the large number of bureau employees, as a rule only sufficient copies are sent to supply the more important employees. Requests from any employee for publications, however, will be complied with as far as practicable. Regulations will be supplied to inspectors in charge as freely as may be required for official use.]

Bulletin 124. *Methods and Standards in Bomb Calorimetry*. Investigations in cooperation with the Institute of Animal Nutrition of the Pennsylvania State College. By J. August Fries, Assistant in Animal Nutrition. Pp. 32.

Circular 163. *The Regeneration of the Morgan Horse*. By George M. Rommel, Chief of the Animal Husbandry Division. Pp. 14, figs. 2.

Farmers' Bulletin 413. *The Care of Milk and Its Use in the Home*. By George M. Whitaker and L. A. Rogers, of the Dairy Division, Bureau of Animal Industry, and Caroline L. Hunt, of the Office of Experiment Stations. Pp. 20.

Amendment 8 to B. A. I. Order 146. To prevent the Spread of Scabies in Sheep.

Modifies the quarantine on account of this disease so as to allow the interstate shipment of sheep intended for exhibition at the Kentucky State Fair at Louisville, Ky., September 13 to 18, 1910.

B. A. I. Order 169. To Prevent the Spread of Lip-and-leg Ulceration (Necrobacillosis) in Sheep.

(Erroneously printed as Order 159 in Service Announcements for August.) Releases certain areas in Wyoming from quarantine on account of lip-and-leg ulceration, and outlines the manner in which sheep may be moved interstate from the quarantined area and from stock yards where federal inspection is maintained.

ORGANIZATION OF THE BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY.

Chief: A. D. MELVIN.

Assistant Chief: A. M. FARRINGTON.

Chief Clerk: CHARLES C. CARROLL.

Animal Husbandry Division: GEORGE M. ROMMEL, chief.

Biochemic Division: M. DORSET, chief.

Dairy Division: B. H. RAWL, chief.

Inspection Division: RICE P. STEDDOM, chief; MORRIS WOODEN, R. A. RAMSAY, and ALBERT E. BEHNKE, associate chiefs.

Pathological Division: JOHN R. MOHLER, chief.

Quarantine Division: RICHARD W. HICKMAN, chief.

Zoological Division: B. H. RANSOM, chief.

Experiment Station: E. C. SCHROEDER, superintendent.

Editor: JAMES M. PICKENS.

Office of Accounts: JAMES L. CHASE, in charge.

Appointment Section: IRVING W. PEW, in charge.

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Approved:

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

